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1 MARKER FREE TRANSGENIC PLANTS: ENGINEERING THE CHLOROPLAST  
GENOME WITHOUT THE  
USE OF ANTIBIOTIC SELECTION

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

- 6 This patent application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 60/208,763, filed 06/06/2000, 60/257,406, filed 12/22/2000 and No. 60/259,154, filed 12/28/2000, 60/186,308, filed 03/02/2000. All applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

- 11 The work of this invention is supported in part by the USDA-NRICGP grants 95-82770, 97-35504 and 98-0185 to Henry Daniell.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 16 This application pertains to the field of genetic engineering of plant plastid genomes, particularly chloroplasts, and to methods of and engineered plants without the use of antibiotics.

This application relates in particular to a method of selecting genetically engineered or transformed plants without the use of antibiotics as a selectable marker. The application also relates to a method of transforming plants to confer drought tolerance and to the transformed plants which are drought tolerant.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

**Publications**

Various methods of selection of plants that employ antibiotic-free selectable marker, or non-antibiotic selectable markers, have been described in the past.

- 26 Briggs, in U.S. patent 5,589,611 (December 31, 1996) entitled "Disease resistance gene from maize and its use for disease resistance as a selectable marker and as a gene identification probe," proposed a method of identifying transformed plants which is disease resistant. A gene that controls resistance to both a fungus and a fungal disease toxin is proposed as a selectable marker to identify transformed plants, particularly in maize. An expression cassette containing the DNA sequence of  
31 a disease resistance gene, namely the Hm1 gene in maize, is inserted into the nucleic genome of the

1 plant cells. The transformed plants will be capable of producing HC-toxin reductase. By culturing the cells in growth medium containing the corresponding toxin produced by the pathogen, namely Cochliobolus carbonum Nelson race 1, the lethal selection of transformed plants will result.

Ursin, in U.S. patent 5,633,153 (May 27, 1997) entitled "Aldehyde dehydrogenase selectable markers for plant transformation," proposed a method of using an aldehyde dehydrogenase as a  
6 selectable marker for nuclear transgenic plant cells. A DNA construct coded for an aldehyde dehydrogenase through eukaryotic promoters used for nuclear transformation and culturing such transformed cells in growth media containing the corresponding phytotoxic aldehyde, the transformed plants demonstrate resistance to the phytotoxic aldehyde.

Song, in U.S. patent 5,965,727 (October 12, 1999), entitled "For selectable markers and  
11 promoters for plant tissue culture transformation," proposed transforming nuclear genome of plant cells with an expression cassette which contains DNA sequences coded for both the ASA2 promoter sequence of Nicotiana tabacum, or fragments thereof, that are capable of directing tissue culture specific expression. The ASA2 gene which is substantially resistant to inhibition by free L-Trp or an amino acid analog of Trp. When such cells are cultured in a medium containing an amount of an  
16 amino acid analog of Trp, successfully transformed plant cells survive.

Several patents have also discussed the conferring of osmoprotection to plants through plant transformation. Adams, in U.S. patent 5,780,709 (July 14, 1998) entitled "Transgenic maize with increased mannitol content", proposed a method of conferring resistance to water or salt stress or altering the osmoprotectant content of a monocot plant by nucleic transformation. Transformation  
21 is accomplished via a vector containing an expression cassette comprised of a preselected DNA segment combined with a eukaryotic promoter functional in plant nucleus. Thus, the preselected DNA segment that was used to transform the monocot plants was the mt1D gene which encodes for the enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of mannitol. Adams focused on the osmoprotective properties of sugar alcohols, specifically mannitol.

26 Wu, in U.S. patent 5,981,842 (November 9, 1999), proposed that osmoprotection can be conferred upon cereal plants by transforming cereal plant cells or protoplasts with a promoter and a nucleic acid encoding a group 3 late embryogenesis protein (LEA protein) such as the HVA1 gene from barley. The transformed cereal plant accumulates HVA1 protein in both leaves and roots. The

1 transformed plants showed an increase tolerance to drought and salt stress which correlated with the level of the HVA1 protein accumulated in the transformed plants.

All publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

6 **Disadvantages of the antibiotic selectable marker system.** Most transformation techniques co-introduce a gene that confers antibiotic resistance, along with the gene of interest to impart a desired trait. Regenerating transformed cells in antibiotic containing growth media permits selection of only those cells that have incorporated the foreign genes as the gene of interest. Once transgenic plants are regenerated, antibiotic resistance genes serve no useful purpose but they continue to produce their gene products. One of the primary concerns of genetically modified (GM) crops is the presence of clinically important antibiotic resistance gene products in transgenic plants that could inactivate oral doses of the antibiotic (reviewed by Puchta 2000; Daniell 1999A). Another concern is that the antibiotic resistant genes could be transferred to pathogenic microbes in the gastrointestinal tract or soil rendering them resistant to treatment with such antibiotics. Antibiotic resistant bacteria are one of the major challenges of modern medicine. In Germany, GM crops containing antibiotic resistant genes have been banned from release (Peerenboom 2000).

**Plastid genetic engineering as an alternative to nuclear genetic engineering.** Plastid genetic engineering, particularly chloroplast genetic engineering, is emerging as an alternative new technology to overcome some of the environmental concerns of nuclear genetic engineering (reviewed by 21 Bogorad, 2000). One common environmental concern is the escape of foreign gene through pollen or seed dispersal from transgenic crop plants to their weedy relatives creating super weeds or causing genetic pollution among other crops (Daniell 1999B). Keeler et al. (1996) have summarized valuable data on the weedy wild relatives of sixty important crop plants and potential hybridization between crops and wild relatives. Among sixty crops, only eleven do not have congeners and the rest of the 26 crops have wild relatives somewhere in the world. In addition, genetic pollution among crops has resulted in several lawsuits and shrunk the European market of Canadian organic farmers (Hoyle 1999). Several major food corporations have required segregation of native crops from those "polluted" with transgenes. Two legislations have been submitted in the U.S. to protect organic farmers whose crops inadvertently contain transgenes via pollen drift (Fox 2000). Maternal

1 inheritance of foreign genes through chloroplast genetic engineering is highly desirable in such instances where there is potential for out-cross among crops or between crops and weeds (Daniell et al. 1998; Scott and Wilkinson 1999; Daniell 1999C).

Yet another concern in the use of nuclear transgenic crops expressing the *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) toxins is the sub-optimal production of toxins resulting in increased risk of pests developing Bt resistance. Plant-specific recommendations to reduce Bt resistance development include increasing Bt expression levels (high dose strategy), expressing multiple toxins (gene pyramiding), or expressing the protein only in tissues highly sensitive to damage (tissue specific expression). All three approaches are attainable through chloroplast transformation (Daniell 1999C). For example, hyperexpression of several thousand copies of a novel B.t. gene via chloroplast genetic engineering, resulted in 100% mortality of insects that are up to 40,000-fold resistant to other B.t. proteins (Kota et al. 1999). Another hotly debated environmental concern expressed recently is the toxicity of transgenic pollen to non-target insects, such as the Monarch butterflies (Losey et al. 1999; Hodgson 1999). Although pollen from a few plants shown to exhibit maternal plastid inheritance contains metabolically active plastids, the plastid DNA itself is lost during the process of pollen maturation and hence is not transmitted to the next generation (reviewed in Heifetz, 2000, Bock and Hagemann, 2000). Lack of insecticidal protein in transgenic pollen engineered via the chloroplast genome with the cry2A gene has been demonstrated recently, even though chloroplast in leaves contained as much as 47% CRY protein of the total soluble protein (De Cosa et al. 2000).

**The need for alternatives to the antibiotic selectable marker system.** Despite these advantages, one major disadvantage with chloroplast: genetic engineering in higher plants may be the utilization of the antibiotic resistance genes as the selectable marker to confer streptomycin/spectinomycin resistance. Initially, selection for chloroplast transformation utilized a cloned mutant 16S rRNA gene that does not bind the antibiotic and this conferred spectinomycin resistance (Svab et al. 1990). Subsequently, the aadA gene product that inactivates the antibiotic by transferring the adenyl moiety of ATP to spectinomycin /streptomycin was used (Svab and Maliga 1993). These antibiotics are commonly used to control bacterial infection in humans and animals. The probability of gene transfer from plants to bacteria living in the gastrointestinal tract or soil may be enhanced by the compatible protein synthetic machinery between chloroplasts and bacteria, in addition to presence of thousands

1 of copies of the antibiotic resistance genes per cell. Also, most antibiotic resistance genes used in genetic engineering originate from bacteria.

Because of the presence of thousands of antibiotic resistant genes in each cell of chloroplast transgenic plants and the use of the most commonly used antibiotics in the selection process, it is important to develop a chloroplast genetic engineering approach without the use of antibiotics.

6 **Non-obviousness of antibiotic free selection.** Despite several advantages of plastid transformation, one major disadvantage with chloroplast genetic engineering in higher plants is the utilization of the antibiotic resistance genes as the selectable marker. Initially, selection for chloroplast transformation utilized a cloned mutant 16S rRNA gene that did not bind the antibiotic and this conferred spectinomycin resistance. Subsequently, the *aadA* gene was used as a selectable marker.  
 11 Aminoglycoside 3'-adenylyltransferase inactivates the antibiotic by transferring the adenylyl moiety of ATP to spectinomycin/streptomycin. Unfortunately, bacterial infections in humans and animals are also controlled by using these antibiotics. The probability of gene transfer from plants to bacteria living in the soil or gastrointestinal tract may be enhanced by the compatible protein synthetic machinery between chloroplasts and bacteria, in addition to presence of thousands of copies of the  
 16 antibiotic resistance genes per cell. Also, most antibiotic resistance genes used in genetic engineering originate from bacteria.

Prior to this invention, there was no report of modifying the plastid genome without the use of antibiotic selection. Daniell et al. (2001) reported the first genetic engineering of the higher plant chloroplast genome without the use of antibiotic selection. The betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase  
 21 (BADH) gene from spinach was used as a selectable marker. The selection process involves conversion of toxic betaine aldehyde (BA) by the BADH enzyme to nontoxic glycine betaine, which also serves as an osmoprotectant. While it was known earlier that BADH was a plant enzyme, it could not be conclusively demonstrated that this was a chloroplast enzyme because it lacked the typical transit peptide found in all chloroplast proteins imported from the cytosol.

26 The absence of a typical transit peptide raised several questions about proper cleavage of BADH enzyme in the stroma within plastids to be fully functional. It was not known whether the BADH enzyme would be catalytically active without proper cleavage within plastids.

The nuclear BADH cDNA with high GC content was never anticipated to express well in the AT rich prokaryotic plastid compartment because the codon usage is very different between the

1 prokaryotic chloroplast compartment and the eukaryotic nuclear compartment. Therefore, it was not obvious to express a nuclear gene in the plastid compartment.

When the chloroplast transformation system was developed, it was hypothesized that the transformation process is possible only under non-lethal selection. Accumulation of betaine aldehyde is toxic and lethal to plant cells. Therefore, it was not clear whether non-lethal selection was required for chloroplast transformation. This invention has confirmed that the only requirement was that the selection process should be specific to plastids, particularly chloroplasts.

Rapid regeneration of chloroplast transgenic plants obtained under BA selection was never anticipated or suggested in any prior art. Chloroplast transformation efficiency was 25 fold higher in BA selection than spectinomycin and this was never anticipated in any previous investigations. Higher efficiency of betaine aldehyde selection compared to spectinomycin should facilitate chloroplast transformation of many economically important crops, including cereals that are naturally resistant to spectinomycin, in addition to conferring salt/drought tolerance.

Use of genes that are naturally present in spinach for selection, in addition to gene containment, should ease public concerns regarding GM crops.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides for a method to circumvent the problem of genetic pollution through plastid transformation and the use antibiotic-free selectable markers. Antibiotic-free phytotoxic agents and their corresponding detoxifying enzymes or proteins are used as a system of selection. In particular, the betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase (BADH) gene from spinach has been used as a selectable marker. This enzyme is present only in chloroplasts of a few plant species adapted to dry and saline environments. The selection process involves conversion of toxic betaine aldehyde (BA) by the chloroplast BADH enzyme to nontoxic glycine betaine (GB), which also serves as an osmoprotectant.

The preferred embodiment of this invention provides a method of selecting plant transformants using a plastid vector that includes a promoter targeted to the plastid, a DNA sequence encoding a gene of interest, another DNA sequence encoding a selectable marker such as an aldehyde dehydrogenase, and a terminator sequence. The transformed plants are selected by allowing transformed plants to grow in medium with the effective amount of a phytotoxin which is detoxified by the encoded aldehyde dehydrogenase. Lethal selection of the plants transformants will result.

1 It is another embodiment of this invention, the vector is targeted to plant chloroplasts. This embodiment can be carried out using both the universal chloroplast vector and a vector which is universal. Preferably, the vector includes a ribosome binding site and a 5' untranslated region (5' UTR. A promoter functional in green or non-green plastids is to be used in conjunction with the 5'UTR.

6 The invention provides the application of a wide variety of plants species and plant parts, including flowers, fruits, cereals, and all major crop plants.

The invention also provides for the plants transformants engineered and selected a antibiotic-free selectable marker with preferably a target heterologous DNA sequence.

11 The invention also provides for a method of conferring drought tolerance to plants with a antibiotic-free selectable marker. The plants or plant cells are transformed through the chloroplast by a vector containing a promoter targeted to the chloroplast, a DNA sequence encoding betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase, DNA sequences encoding at least one gene of interest, and a terminator sequence. The transformed plants are selected by allowing transformed plants to grow in medium with the effective amount of a phytotoxin which is detoxified by the encoded aldehyde dehydrogenase. Lethal selection of the plants transformants will result. The plants so transformed will be capable of glycine betaine production that leads to enhanced drought tolerance.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

21 **Figure 1** shows the chloroplast universal vector pLD BADH. Primer 3P lands on the native chloroplast genome (in the 5' end region of 16-S r DNA gene). 3M lands on the aadA gene generating a 1.6 kb fragment. Restriction enzyme cut site are located on the map.

**Figure 2** shows BADH enzyme activity in E.coli. Cells harvested from overnight grown cultures were resuspended in a minimal volume of the assay buffer. Sonicated cell homogenate was desalted in G-25 columns and 50 µg total protein was used fr each assay. NAD<sup>+</sup> dependent BADH enzyme was analyzed for the formation of NADH by increase in the absorbency at 340 nm.

26 **Figure 3** shows a comparison of betaine aldehyde and spectinomycin selection. A. N. tabacum Petit Havana control in RMOP medium containing spectinomycin after 45 days. B. Bombarded leaf discs selected on spectinomycin in RMOP medium after 45 days. C. Spectinomycin

- 1 resistant clones cultured again (second round) to obtain homoplasmy. D. Petit Havana control in RMOP medium containing betaine aldehyde after 12 days of culture. E. Bombarded leaf discs selected on betaine aldehyde in RMOP medium after 12 days of culture; arrow indicates unbombarded leaf disc as control. Note that 23 shoots are formed on a disc selected on betaine aldehyde against 1-2 shoots per disc on spectinomycin. F. Betaine aldehyde resistant clones
- 6 cultured again (second round) to obtain homoplasmy. G. Selection on 10mM betaine aldehyde of untransformed (1) and transgenic (2-4) leaf discs. Note shoots from transgenic leaf discs and death of untransformed leaf disc.

**Figure 4** shows the PCR analysis of DNA extracted from transformed plants run on a 0.8% agarose gel. Lane M 1kb ladder, lane 1, untransformed Petit Havana control, lane 17 is positive control and lanes 2 through 16 are transgenic clones. Except lanes 10, 13, 15 and 16 all other lanes show the integration of aadA gene into the chloroplast genome.

**Figure 5** shows the Southern analysis of transgenic plants. A: Probe P1 was used to confirm chloroplast integration of foreign genes. The 0.81 kb fragment was cut with BamHI and BglII contains the flanking sequence used for homologous recombination. Untransformed control plants should generate 4.47 kb fragment and transformed plants should generate a 7.29 kb fragment. B: Lanes 1, untransformed Petit Havana; Lanes 7 pLD-BADH plasmid DNA or purified DNA or purified 1.0 kb Eco RI BADH gene fragment. Lanes 2 through 6 of transgenic plants. Probe (P2) was used to confirm the integration of BADH gene.

**Figure 6** shows BADH enzyme activity in different ages of leaves of transgenic tobacco plant. Proteins were extracted from 1-2 g leaves. Extracts were centrifuged at 10,000xG for 10 minutes and the resulting supernatant was desalted in small G-25 columns, and tested for assay (50 µg protein per assay). NAD<sup>+</sup> dependent BADH enzyme was analyzed for the formation of NADH. Y, D, M and O represent young, developing, mature and old leaves, respectively.

**Figure 7** shows the phenotypes of control (A) and chloroplast transgenic plants (B).

**Figure 8** shows the germination of control untransformed (a) and chloroplast transgenic (b) seeds on MS medium containing 500 µg/ml spectinomycin.

**Figure 9 A and B** show the vectors for BADH selection in other plants.

**Table 1** shows the comparison of spectinomycin and betaine aldehyde as the selectable marker for the first round of selection.



## 1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention discloses a novel way of selecting transformed plants, wherein the plant's plastid genome is transformed via a vector targeted to the plastid, and the selectable markers used for such transformation is a antibiotic-free marker. The invention further consists of the plants transformed and selected using the present method. The invention also discloses a method to confer  
6 osmoprotection to plants through chloroplast transformation.

The present invention is applicable to all plastids of plants. These include chromoplasts which are present in the fruits, vegetables and flowers; amyloplasts which are present in tubers like the potato; proplastids in roots; leucoplasts and etioplasts, both of which are present in non-green parts of plants.

11 **The Vectors.** This invention contemplates the use of vectors capable of plastid transformation, particularly of chloroplast transformation. Such vectors would include chloroplast expression vectors such as pUC, pBR322, pBlueScript, pGEM, and all others identified by Daniell in U.S. patent no. 5,693,507 and U.S. patent no. 5,932,479. Included are also vectors whose flanking sequence is located outside the inverted repeat of the chloroplast genome. These publications and patents are  
16 herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

A preferred embodiment of this invention utilizes a universal integration and expression vector competent for stably transforming the chloroplast genome of different plant species (Universal Vector). A universal vector is described in WO 99/10513 which was published on March 4, 1999,  
21 which is herein incorporated in its entity.

The vector pLD-BADH was constructed by generating a PCR product using spinach cDNA clone as the template. The 5' primer also included the chloroplast optimal ribosome binding site (GGAGG). PCR product was subcloned into the EcoR1 site of pLD-CtV, resulting in pLD-BADH. BADH is one of the few proteins targeted to the chloroplast that lacks a definite transit peptide  
26 (Rathinasabapathi et al 1994). Authors suggest that information for transport may be contained within the mature protein. Even if a transit peptide was present, it should be cleaved in the stroma by the stromal processing peptidase (Keegstra and Cline, 1999). Furthermore, nuclear encoded cytosolic proteins with transit peptides have been successfully expressed within chloroplasts and

1 found to be fully functional (Daniell et al. 1998). Therefore there was no need to delete any transit peptide.

The universal vector, pLD-BADH, as shown in Figure 1, integrates the *aadA* and BADH genes into the 16S-23S-spacer region of the chloroplast genome. Expression cassettes of the chloroplast integration vector contain the chimeric *aadA* gene and the BADH gene driven by the  
 6 constitutive 16S rRNA promoter and regulated by the 3' untranslated region of the plastid *psbA* gene. The chimeric *aadA* gene encoding aminoglycoside 3'adenyltransferase confers spectinomycin resistance in chloroplasts enabling selection of the transformants on spectinomycin dihydrochloride. On the other hand, BADH converts the toxic betaine aldehyde in cells to glycine betaine. When present, this pathway is compartmentalized within chloroplasts (Nuccio, et al. 1999). To facilitate  
 11 translation of the dicistronic mRNA, independent Shine-Dalgarno (SD) sequences were provided to the *aadA* and BADH genes upstream of the initiation codons. In order to accurately compare transformation efficiency of both selectable markers under identical bombardment and transformation conditions, *aadA* and BADH genes were inserted into the same vector, at the same site. Bombarded leaves were treated in identical manner except the addition of selection reagent.

16 Other plant specific vectors can be used to transform the plastids, particularly chloroplast, of various crops for betaine aldehyde selection. Some examples of these include the pLD-Alfa-BADH is for transforming the chloroplast genome of Alfalfa using betaine aldehyde selection; the pLD-Gm-utr-BADH is for transforming the chloroplast genome of Soybean (*Glycine max*) with betaine aldehyde; this contains the *psbA* promoter and untranslated region (UTR) for enhanced expression;  
 21 the pLD-St-BADH is for transforming the chloroplast genome of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) using betaine aldehyde selection; pLD-St-utr-BADH is for transforming the chloroplast genome of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) with betaine aldehyde; this contains the *psbA* promoter and untranslated region (UTR) for enhanced expression; and the pLD-Tom-BADH is for transforming the chloroplast genome of tomato using betaine aldehyde selection.

26 **Promoters.** For transcription and translation of the DNA sequence encoding the gene of interest, the entire promoter region from a gene capable of expression in the plastid generally is used. The promoter region may include promoters obtained from green and non-green chloroplast genes that are operative upon the chloroplast, such as the *psbA* gene from spinach or pea, the *rbcL*, *atpB* promoter region from maize, the *accD* promoter and 16S rRNA promoter. Competent promoters

are also described in U.S. patent 5,693,507, and the other literature sources contained therein. These publications and patents are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

**Selectable markers.** The preferred embodiment of this invention teaches the use of the spinach BADH gene as a selectable marker; wherein a plant is transformed via the chloroplast with the spinach BADH gene along with another nucleotide sequence encoding a desirable trait. The BADH gene product – betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase – will oxidize the betaine aldehyde in the growth medium allowing for the lethal selection of transformed plants.

**Other forms of Antibiotic-Free Selection.** Enzymes and proteins that function in plastids can be used as antibiotic-free phytotoxic agents. In case of amino acid biosynthesis, the synthesis is regulated by the substrate. When adequate amino acid is made, it binds to one of the enzymes in the pathway to block further synthesis (feed back inhibition). Mutant genes are available for many enzymes that are insensitive to such feed back inhibition. Such enzymes are expressed in the chloroplast by engineering feed back insensitive mutant genes via the chloroplast genome. Putative transgenic shoots are regenerated in a growth medium lacking specific amino acids. True transgenic plants will be regenerated in the growth medium. Thus, antibiotic free selection is accomplished.

Pigment biosynthesis can also be used in antibiotic free selection in plastids. While ancient plants (including pines) have the ability to synthesize chlorophyll in the dark, flowering plants lost this capacity. This is because of the last step in chlorophyll biosynthesis is controlled by the enzyme protochlorophyllide reductase. This enzyme can function in the dark in primitive land plants and certain algae but is light dependent in higher plants. That is why ornamental plants kept inside the house requires light to synthesize chlorophyll. It is known that the chloroplast gene (chlB) for protochlorophyllide reductase in the green alga *Chlamydomonas* is required for light independent protochlorophyllide reductase activity (Plant Cell 5: 1817-1829). Therefore, chlB gene from the *Chlamydomonas* chloroplast is introduced into the chloroplast genome of higher plants and transgenic green shoots appearing in the dark is selected. Thus, pigment biosynthesis genes are used as antibiotic free selectable markers.

Another possibility is herbicide selection. Several methods can be used to genetically engineer herbicide resistance via the chloroplast genome. The target enzyme or protein is overproduced with 10,000 copies of foreign genes per transformed cell. This results in binding of all herbicide molecules

- 1 thereby facilitating regeneration of transgenic shoots. Another approach is the use of modified enzyme or proteins (mutant) that does not bind the herbicide. The third approach is to use enzymes or proteins to breakdown the herbicide.

Drought tolerance likewise can be used as a selectable marker. Expression of the BADH enzyme or trehalose phosphate synthase via the chloroplast genome enables cells to tolerate drought.

- 6 Drought conditions are created in culture plates by the addition of polyethylene glycol to the growth medium (3-6%). Only cells that express BADH or TPS are capable of drought tolerance and grows in the presence of polyethylene glycol. Thus, antibiotic free chloroplast transgenic plants are obtained.

- 11 **Other Aldehyde Dehydrogenases.** Other genes that code for an aldehyde dehydrogenase capable of detoxifying other phytotoxic aldehydes can be used in this novel selection system. These include, and are not limited to, genes that encode acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, formaldehyde dehydrogenase, propionaldehyde dehydrogenase, and butyraldehyde dehydrogenase.

#### **Plastid Transformation**

- 16 The transformation of this invention may be accomplished by any methods of transformation known in the art. Such methods include, but are not limited to PEG treatment, Agrobacterium treatment, and microinjection. Methods of transformation are described by Daniell et. al., "New Tools for Chloroplast Genetic Engineering," Nat. Biotechnology, 17:855-857 (1999). This publication is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In the preferred embodiment, the method for transformation is by bombardment.

- 21 The BADH gene expression was tested in E. coli cell extracts by enzyme assays before proceeding with bombardment. The universal vector pLD-BADH was transformed into the E. coli strain XL-1 Blue and grown in Terrific Broth (Guda et al. 2000) in the presence of ampicillin (100 µg/ml) at 37°C for 24 hours. In E. coli, the level of expression by the chloroplast Prn promoter is equivalent to that of the highly efficient T7 promoter and both systems have highly compatible protein synthetic machinery (Brixey et al. 1997). Therefore, BADH enzyme activity was tested in  
26 untransformed cells and cells transformed with pLD-BADH, a high copy number plasmid (Figure 2). Crude sonic extracts isolated from transformed cells showed 3-5 fold more BADH activity than the untransformed control, confirming that the expression cassette is fully functional. This result also

1 suggests that codon preference of the nuclear BADH gene is compatible with expression in the prokaryotic chloroplast compartment.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* var. Petit Havana) was grown aseptically by germination of seeds in MSO medium. This medium contains MS salts (4.3 g/liter), B5 vitamin mixture (myoinositol, 100 mg/liter; thiamine-HCl, 10 mg/liter; nicotinic acid, 1 mg/liter; pyridoxine-HCl, 1  
6 mg/liter), sucrose (30 g/liter) and phytagar (6 g/liter) at pH 5.8. Fully expanded, dark green leaves of about two month old plants were used for bombardment.

Leaves were placed abaxial side up on Whatman No. 1 filter papers laying on the RMOP medium (Daniell 1993) in standard petri plates (100x15 mm) for bombardment. Microprojectiles were coated with plasmid DNA (pLD-BADH) and bombardments were carried out with the biolistic device PDS1000/He (Bio-Rad) as described by Daniell (1997). Following bombardment, petri plates were sealed with parafilm and incubated at 24°C under 16 hour photoperiod. Two days after bombardment, leaves were chopped into small pieces of ~5 mm<sup>2</sup> in size and placed on the selection medium (RMOP containing 500 µg/ml of spectinomycin dihydrochloride or 5-10 mM betaine aldehyde) with abaxial side touching the medium in deep (100x25 mm) petri plates. The regenerated  
11 resistant shoots were chopped into small pieces (~2mm<sup>2</sup>) and subcloned into fresh deep petri plates containing the same selection medium. Resistant shoots from the second culture cycle were transferred to the rooting medium (MSO medium supplemented with IBA, 1 mg/liter containing appropriate selectable marker). Rooted plants were transferred to soil and grown at 26°C under 16  
16 hour photoperiod.

## 21 **Selection and heightened, rapid regeneration of homoplasmic transgenic plants.**

The entire process of regeneration, starting from bombardment until transfer to soil, takes about 3-6 months for spectinomycin selection and 2-3 months for betaine aldehyde selection. Figure 3 and Table I show differences between the two selection processes. Under spectinomycin selection, leaf discs continued to grow but pigments were bleached; resistant clones formed green shoots in  
26 about 45 days (Figure 3B). On the other hand, under betaine aldehyde selection, growth of the leaf discs was completely inhibited and photosynthetic pigments were degraded (Figure 3G-1), resistant clones formed green shoots within 12 days (Figure 3E). Leaf disks in Figure 3 under betaine aldehyde selection appear partially green because they were photographed 12 days after the initiation of the selection process whereas the disc photographed on spectinomycin were 45 days after initiation

1 of the selection process. In spite of the short period of selection one leaf disk was almost bleached (Fig 3D) and all of them were killed after 30 days. Under 10mM betaine aldehyde selection, control untransformed samples were killed (turned black, 3G-1) whereas transgenic leaves produced new shoots (Figure 3G, 2-4).

When the leaf discs were selected for spectinomycin resistance, only 15% of the discs  
6 responded and an average of one resistant shoot per plate was observed after 45 days. From each callus, all resistant shoots are considered to represent an individual clone. Under betaine aldehyde selection 80% of the discs responded and an average of 25 resistant shoots per plate was observed. Responding leaf disks formed one or two resistant shoots under spectinomycin selection whereas under betaine aldehyde selection, as many as 23 shoots were observed from a single leaf disk.  
11 Overall, 10 resistant shoots were regenerated from ten bombardments under spectinomycin selection while more than 150 shoots were recovered from six bombardments under betaine aldehyde selection. Therefore, the efficiency of transformation is 25 fold higher in betaine aldehyde selection than spectinomycin selection. Additionally, the latter procedure results in rapid regeneration.

16 **Lethal Selection.** The prior art suggests that chloroplast transformation system is possible only under non-lethal selection (Svab and Maliga 1993). This invention distinctly shows that this is not the case. Non-lethal selection was defined in the chloroplast transformation literature as lack of suppression of growth on the selection medium and that this was an absolute requirement for plastid transformation (Staub and Maliga 1993). It is known that accumulation of betaine aldehyde is toxic  
21 and lethal to plant cells (Rathinasabapathi et. al. 1994). This invention confirm earlier observations that betaine aldehyde is toxic to plant cells and inhibits growth. Therefore, this invention teaches that non-lethal selection is not a requirement for plastid transformation. The only requirement is that the selection process should be specific to plastids.

**Confirmation of chloroplast integration, homoplasmy and copy number.**

26 Integration of a foreign gene into the chloroplast genome was confirmed by PCR screening of chloroplast transformants (Figure 4). Primers were designed to eliminate mutants, nuclear integration and to determine whether the integration of foreign genes had occurred in the chloroplast genome at the directed site by homologous recombination. The strategy to distinguish between nuclear and chloroplast transgenic plants was to land one primer (3P) on the native chloroplast

- 1 genome adjacent to the point of integration and the second primer (3M) on the aadA gene (Figure 1). This primer set generated 1.6 kb PCR product in chloroplast transformants (Figure 4). Because this product cannot be obtained in nuclear transgenic plants, the possibility of nuclear integration can be eliminated. PCR screening for chloroplast transformants after the first culture cycle showed that 11 out of 15 betaine aldehyde resistant clones integrated foreign genes into the chloroplast genome.
- 6 The rest of the resistant shoots may be either escapes or nuclear transformants. Hence, only PCR positive clones were advanced to further steps of regeneration. In contrast, nearly 60% of the spectinomycin resistant clones were mutants. Other labs have recently reported as high as 90% mutants among spectinomycin resistant clones (Eibl et al. 1999; Sidorov et al. 1999).

- 11 Southern blot analysis was performed using total DNA isolated from transgenic and wild type tobacco leaves. Total DNA was digested with a suitable restriction enzyme. Presence of a BglII cut site at the 3' end of the flanking 16S rRNA gene and the trnA intron allowed excision of predicted size fragments in the chloroplast transformants and untransformed plants. To confirm foreign gene integration and homoplasmy, individual blots were probed with the flanking chloroplast DNA sequence (probe 1, Figure 5A). In the case of the BADH integrated plastid transformants, the border
- 16 sequence hybridized with a 7.29 kbp fragment while it hybridized with a native 4.47 kbp fragment in the untransformed plants (Figure 5B). The copy number of the integrated BADH gene was also determined by establishing homoplasmy in transgenic plants (Daniell et al. 1998; Guda et al. 2000). Tobacco chloroplasts contain about 10,000 copies of chloroplast genomes per cell. If only a fraction of the genomes was transformed, the copy number should be less than 10,000. By confirming that
- 21 the BADH integrated genome is the only one present in transgenic plants, it could be established that the BADH gene copy number could be as many as 10,000 per cell.

- DNA gel blots were also probed with the BADH gene coding sequence (P2) to confirm specific integration into the chloroplast genomes and eliminate transgenic plants that had foreign genes also integrated into the nuclear genome. In the case of the BADH integrated plants, the
- 26 BADH coding sequence hybridized with a 7.29 kbp fragment which also hybridized with the border sequence in plastid transformant lines (Figure 5B). This shows that the BADH gene was integrated only into the chloroplast genome and not the nuclear genome in transgenic lines examined in this blot. Also, this confirms that the tobacco transformants indeed integrated the intact gene expression

1 cassette into the chloroplast genome and that no internal deletions or loop outs during integration occurred via homologous recombination.

#### **Osmoprotection.**

In higher plants accumulation of osmoprotectants during salinity and drought stress is a common phenomenon in their metabolic adaptation. Osmoprotectants help to protect plant  
6 organelles from osmotic shock as well as the cellular membranes from damage during stress (Nuccio et al. 1999). Among the osmoprotectants, glycine betaine is the most effective and is commonly present in a few families, including Chenopodiaceae and Poaceae. But most of the crop species including tobacco do not accumulate glycine betaine. Since synthesis and localization of glycine betaine is compartmentalized in chloroplasts, engineering the chloroplast genome for glycine betaine  
11 synthesis may provide an added advantage for chloroplast transgenic plants. BADH converts toxic betaine aldehyde to non-toxic glycine betaine which is the second step in the formation of glycine betaine from choline. By analyzing BADH enzyme activity, the expression of introduced BADH gene can be monitored. Since BADH is a NAD<sup>+</sup> dependent, enzyme activity is analyzed for the formation NADH. The reaction rate is measured by an increase in absorbency at 340 nm resulting  
16 from the reduction of NAD<sup>+</sup>.

BADH enzyme activity was assayed in crude leaf extracts of wild type and transgenic plants. Unlike previous reports, no purification with ammonium sulfate was necessary in order to perform the BADH assay. Crude extracts from chloroplast transgenic plants showed elevated activity (15-18 fold) compared to the untransformed tobacco (Figure 6). The wild type tobacco showed low  
21 endogenous activity as reported previously (Rathinasababathy et al. 1994). BADH enzyme activity was investigated from young (top 3-4 leaves), mature (large well developed), developing leaves (in between young and mature) and bleached old leaves from transgenic plants. Crude leaf extracts from different developmental stages of the same transgenic plant showed differential activity with the most activity observed in mature leaves (18 fold over control) and least activity in older leaves (15 fold  
26 over control, as seen in Figure 6). Unlike nuclear transgenic lines, crude extracts from different chloroplast transgenic lines did not show significant variation in BADH activity (data not shown).

**Lack of pleiotropic effects.** Expression of BADH and resultant accumulation of glycine betaine did not result in any pleiotropic effects; transgenic plants are morphologically indistinguishable from control untransformed plants (Figure 7). They grew normally, flowered and set seeds. Germination



1 of seeds from untransformed plants in the presence of spectinomycin resulted in complete bleaching  
 whereas seeds from the chloroplast transgenic plants germinated and grew normally (Figure 8).  
 Because untransformed seeds germinated in very high concentrations of betaine aldehyde (10-15  
 mM), no comparison between control and transgenic seeds could be made during germination on  
 betaine aldehyde. This may be due to the presence of an active endogenous BADH or similar  
 6 enzymatic activity in non-green plastids during germination. These results demonstrate that the  
 introduced trait is stably inherited in the subsequent generation and that it is safe to use betaine  
 aldehyde selection because of the lack of pleiotropic effects.

**Application to Other Plants.** This invention applies to any higher plants, such as  
 monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plant species. The plants that may be transformed via the  
 11 universal vector with a antibiotic-free selectable marker may be solanaceous plants or plants that grow  
 underground. Most importantly, this invention is applicable to the major economically important  
 crops such as maize, rice, soybean, wheat, and cotton. A non-exclusive list of examples of higher  
 plants which may be so transformed include cereals such as barley, corn, oat, rice, and wheat; melons  
 such as cucumber, muskmelon, and watermelon; legumes such as bean, cowpea, pea, peanut; oil  
 16 crops such as canola and soybean; solanaceous plants such as tobacco; tuber crops such as potato  
 and sweet potato; and vegetables like tomato, pepper and radish; fruits such as pear, grape, peach,  
 plum, banana, apple and strawberry; fiber crops like the Gossypium genus such as cotton, flax and  
 hemp; and other plants such as beet, cotton, coffee, radish, commercial flowering plants, such as  
 carnation and roses; grasses, such as sugar cane or turfgrass; evergreen trees such as fir, spruce, and  
 21 pine, and deciduous trees, such as maple and oak.

The invention is exemplified in the following non-limiting examples.

#### **Example 1**

**A. Betaine Aldehyde Selection of Tobacco Chloroplast Transformation.** Tobacco  
 plant chloroplasts were transformed by the universal vector containing both a targeted gene of  
 26 interest and the spinach betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase gene. The transformed cells were cultured  
 in growth medium containing betaine aldehyde, a phytotoxic aldehyde. Since betaine aldehyde is  
 lethal to all untransformed cells, such cells will not be regenerated in the growth medium. Therefore,  
 all cells which grow in the growth medium containing betaine aldehyde are successfully transformed

1 with the BADH gene. More importantly, such cells are successfully transformed with the targeted gene of interest.

6 **B. Other possible plants.** Other than tobacco, this invention can be practiced upon other monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants, including maize, rice, soybean, wheat, cotton, oat, barley, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, bean, cowpea, pea, peanut, canola, potato and sweet potato; tomato, pepper, radish, pear, grape, peach, plum, banana, apple, strawberry, flax, hemp, beet, coffee, radish, commercial flowering plants, such as carnation and roses; grasses, such as sugar cane or turfgrass; fir, spruce, and pine, maple and oak.

11 **C. Other antibiotics that can be replaced.** This example provides that the invention can replace all antibiotics as a selectable marker, including those listed in Molecular Biotechnology by Glick and Pasternak, page 437, Table 17.4.

16 **D. Other targeted genes of interest.** This invention provides that genes of interest expressing desirable traits are encoded by the targeted DNA sequence in the expression cassette.

#### Example 2

21 Other antibiotic-free phytotoxic agents include phytotoxic aldehydes such as acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and butyraldehyde; herbicides such as triazines and cyanamide, including those listed in Molecular Biotechnology by Glick and Pasternak, page 459, Table 18.4. Also useful is light selection.

#### Example 3

26 Other Genes of interest may be isolated from other organisms such as Sugar Beet and E. Coli.

#### Example 4

Other Promoters can be used to drive expression of the genes, including the psbA promoter, the accD promoter, the 16SrRNA promoter, and those listed in U.S. patent 5,693,507 and International Publication No. WO99/10513, both to Daniell.

1

**Example 5**

Other chloroplast vectors may be used in lieu of the universal vector, including those listed in U. S. patents 5693507 and 5932479 to Daniell.

6

**Example 6**

Targeted Genes of Interest include: Polypeptide pro-insulin, PBP synthetic polymer, Insulin, Human Serum Albumin, and Herbicide glyphosate. Other genes of interest include, but are not limited to the aminoglycosides listed in "Aminoglycosides: A Practical Review" by

11 Gonzalez, L. S. and Spencer, J.P., American Family Physician, No. 8, 58:1811.

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